NOTE X.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS HELOTA FROM THIBET

DESCRIBED BY

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Helota thoracica, n. sp. ♀.

Very closely allied to *Helota Feae* Rits. from Burma [1]), but distinguished by the coarser punctuation of the elytra, which have moreover their apices not produced into a point, by the less distinctly truncated apex of the last ventral segment, and by the narrow and ill-defined red streak along the sides of the pronotum.

Length 15 mm. — The colour of the upper surface is dark bronze, blackish around the four yellow elytral spots which are small and strongly convex; the antennae are reddish testaceous, somewhat darker towards the club which is pale brown; an indistinct reddish testaceous narrow streak runs along the lateral margins of the pronotum. The colour of the underside is reddish testaceous, with the exception of the head (the throat alone shows this colour), a streak surrounding the anterior coxae, and the elytral epipleurae, which parts are of a bronze colour; the legs are reddish testaceous, with the trochanters, the apex of the femora, the base and apex of the tibiae, and the tarsi (with the exception of the basal half of the claw-joint) dark pitchy or black; an infuscate stripe is present along the upperside of the anterior femora.

Head strongly produced in front of the eyes, slightly raised along the middle, deeply punctured, the punctures in the raised middle portion large and rather distant, near

1) Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2a, vol. X, p. 886 (1891).

the eyes they are smaller and placed very close together, on the front portion they are smallest; underneath the brassy middle portion shows a few deeply impressed punctures.

Prothorax widest at the base, narrowing towards the front margin in regularly curved lines; the lateral margins distinctly crenulate; the front angles produced and rounded; the base deeply bisinuate, the lateral angles acute, the middle lobe rounded and with a small impression; the disk strongly and regularly closely punctured, with the usual raised impunctate patches, viz. a mesial forked one, extending from the base on to the front margin, an elongate slightly oblique basal one on each side of the former, and an ovate one in front of the oblique basal patches. The scutellum is small, transverse, and slightly impressed along the middle. The sterna have a few punctures at the sides.

Elytra nearly parallel, rounded posteriorly, slightly dehiscent at the suture; each elytron with ten regular, punctured striae of which the 4th and 5th are interrupted by the yellow spots and are not continued behind the posterior pair; the punctures of the 3rd and following striae are distinctly larger and deeper than those of the 1st and 2nd, those of the 5th and 6th striae are transverse; the interstices between the 5th and 10th striae are very narrow and costiform, and alternately more strongly raised and extending farther backward; the interstice between the 2nd and 3rd striae becomes costiform towards the end, and extends down to the apical margin of the elytra; the epipleurae are impunctate.

Abdomen smooth, with a few minute, hair-bearing punctures along the middle; the last ventral segment subtruncate at the apex, the truncation faintly bisinuate.

The legs are smooth and impunctate, the anterior tibiae slightly curved.

Hab. Thibet: Siào-Lòu. — The described female specimen is in the collection of Mr. René Oberthür.

Leyden Museum, April 1895.